

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

JAN 31 2008

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Eagle's Lodge #132

Other name/site number _____

2. Location

Street & number 200-202 S. Emporia

☐ not for publication

City or town Wichita

☐ vicinity

State Kansas

Code KS

County Sedgwick

Code 173

Zip code 67202

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kathleen Johnson DSHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title
Kansas State Historical Society

12/12/07
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional
Comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register. _____

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National
Register _____

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register _____

☐ removed from the National
Register _____

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Eagle's Lodge #132
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter Categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/meeting hall

FUNERARY/mortuary

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Beaux Arts

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: CONCRETE/TERRA COTTA/BRICK

Walls: BRICK

Roof: ASPHALT

Other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Eagle's Lodge #132

Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1916-1957

Significant Dates

1916, 1921

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

William Mampe

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Eagle's Lodge #132
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---------|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---------|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---------|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

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| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Christy Davis
Organization Davis Preservation Date 6/4/2007
Street & number 909 1/2 Kansas Ave, Suite 7 Telephone 785-213-1369
City or town Topeka State KS Zip code 66612

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name Jerry White
Street & number 1441 N. Rock Road #1105 Telephone 316-734-9678
City or town Wichita State KS Zip code 67206

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

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Eagle's Lodge #132
Sedgwick County, Kansas

Narrative Description

Setting

Eagle's Lodge #132 is located on the southeast corner of East William and South Emporia Avenue, one block south of Douglas Avenue, Wichita's main east-west downtown thoroughfare. This part of downtown has historically been occupied by a mix of property types, including residential, industrial, commercial and auto-related. The adjacent building to the south, long occupied by a neighborhood grocery, was constructed ca. 1920 for a hardware store. Today, auto-related and transportation-related buildings dominate this part of downtown. Before downtown expanded south from Douglas Avenue in the 1910s and 1920s, the block on which the Eagle's Lodge stands was occupied principally by single-family dwellings. The properties on both the southwest and northwest corners of the intersection, now parking and bus station, were occupied by parking lots and service stations by 1935.¹

Exterior

The Eagle's Lodge has two principal elevations, a long side facing north, and a short side facing west. A canted entrance faces northwest. The south side abuts an adjacent ca. 1920 commercial structure. The east elevation, a tertiary elevation with few architectural details, abuts a north/south alley that bisects the block. Although the building was constructed in two phases, the west five bays in 1916 and the east four bays in 1921, the exterior portrays a continuous uninterrupted appearance.

The north elevation is divided into nine bays, delineated by quoins on the first floor and pilasters on the second floor. The west elevation is similarly divided into three bays. Each of the bays on these elevations, in addition to the canted northwest bay, received a similar architectural treatment. An arch-topped window opening pierces the second floor of each of the bays. The majority of the bays on the first floor house pairs of windows. The first-floor windows occur in pairs of 1/1 sash. The second-floor arch-topped window openings each house two 2/2 sash topped with a multi-pane round fanlights. The arched window openings have masonry keystones at the top of the arches. The pairs of windows on the first floor of the north elevation have continuous sills and lintels, each supported by three masonry brackets. The four single windows on the first floor of the west elevation each have their own lintels and sills. A transomed storefront, historically located in the first bay of the west elevation, was replaced with two single windows.

There are five entrances on the building's two principal elevations - at the first, fourth and fifth bays of the north elevation, at the canted bay, and between the second and third bays on the west elevation. The entrance on the fourth bay of the north elevation is topped by a projecting pediment. The entrance on the canted bay is flanked by decorative columns and topped by a pediment, whose fluted entablature is covered by a sign board.

¹ 1914, 1935 Sanborn Maps.

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Eagle's Lodge #132
Sedgwick County, Kansas

A marquee-type awning shelters the west-elevation entrance. Other architectural details, which are applied to each of the two principal elevations, include a corbelled stringcourse dividing the first and second floors, a corbelled entablature, a metal cornice, and a decorative masonry parapet.

The building's rear or east elevation is a plain brick wall, interrupted only by four windows and a door on the first floor and two windows and a fire escape on the second floor. This elevation abuts the alley.

Interior

General – The interior spaces have varying levels of detail and integrity. The basement and first floor of the 1921 addition have exposed reinforced concrete construction and few architectural details, with the exception of the stair hall on the west end, which has crown molding and door casings. The first-floor chapel has plaster crown molding and beams which, prior to the now-underway rehabilitation, were covered with suspended ceiling tiles. Both the first and second levels of the 1916 building have wood floors in varying degrees of condition. Many are covered with non-historic materials such as 1' X 1' tiles. The windows and doors throughout the building have very simple wood trim. Historic walls have wide wood baseboards. The plaster walls and ceilings are extant, although many are in deteriorated condition. Considering that the building has been underutilized and/or vacant for decades, it retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

Basement – There is an unfinished basement under the 1921 addition, which is reinforced concrete construction. It is accessed via a stair from the northwest corner of the 1921 addition. Besides the furnace room in the northeast corner, the basement has an open floor plan, with exposed structural concrete piers and ceiling grid. There is an opening in the northwest corner, near the stair, for what was once a casket elevator.

First Floor – The first floor is divided into two principal spaces, a finished space in the 1916 building and an unfinished space in the 1921 addition. The first-floor finished space was historically occupied by the offices and chapel of the funeral home. It is divided into the following rooms: a small entrance vestibule on the west end; two small adjacent rooms that appear to have been divided ca. 1950 for offices; a larger reception room east of the two offices; a small restroom in the northeast corner; a reception room in the southwest corner with ca. 1950 features including a fireplace; and a large chapel room on the southeast corner of the 1916 building. Both the reception room and chapel are accessed via an east-west hallway that is located north of the building's center. The south wall of this hallway, repeated on the second floor, is a bearing wall. The hallway also provides access to the 1921 addition via a door opening in the former east exterior wall. The unfinished 1921 addition, with its concrete floors and overhead door on the northeast corner, appears to have been used to house hearses and provide for other utilitarian functions. A room in the northwest corner, east of the stairs, has some mounted equipment that indicates it was used as an embalming room. There is a small restroom on the southwest corner of the 1921 addition.

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Eagle's Lodge #132
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Second Floor – It is unclear how persons accessed the building's second floor prior to the 1921 addition as there are no longer any stairs in the 1916 building. The building's principal circulation is the stair located on the northwest corner of the 1921 addition. One accesses the stair from a door in the fourth bay of the north elevation. The door opens to a cramped stair hall with stairs on the west end, a cased opening on the south end, and a wall with a door opening on the east. There is a landing on the second floor that opens to a 43' X 50' ceremonial space on the east end of the 1921 addition, and to the 1916 building on the west. The ceremonial space has a coffered ceiling, delineated by the concrete beam construction. The beams divide the ceiling into ninths. The center section has a pyramidal vault with a plaster crown. In past decades, the majority of the water-damaged ceiling was replaced with acoustical panels. The north side of the 1916 building is one large open space, measuring 77' in length, with the bearing wall on the south side and large window openings on the north and west. The south side of the 1916 building is divided into four spaces, a small hallway and small room on the east end, a 22' X 23' long room in the center, and a 23' X 42' long space on the west. Three of the four windows on the south wall of the room in the southwest corner have been plastered over.

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Eagle's Lodge #132
Sedgwick County, Kansas

Statement of Significance

Introduction

Eagle's Lodge #132 is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significance in the funerary category and mortuary subcategory and in the meeting hall subcategory of the social category. It is also being nominated under Criterion C as an example of Beaux Arts Architecture. The building was constructed as an Eagle's Lodge and expanded to house a funeral home.

Wichita

Wichita was first settled by the Wichita Indians who built a village of grass houses in the area. The first white settlers moved to the area in the early 1860s to trade with the vast native population. After Wichita was incorporated as a village in 1869, town boosters set out to secure its place as a regional industrial and commercial center. In 1871, townboosters' efforts to secure \$200,000 in bonds to construct a spur line from Newton to Wichita, helped assure the city's future by creating a new Chisholm Trail terminus. By the end of the nineteenth century, three major rail lines passed through the city. The area of Wichita flanked by these rail lines had become an industrial and commercial center by the early twentieth century, housing industries from Keen Kutter to broomcorn factories. The downtown commercial district grew up west of the industrial district along Douglas Avenue. Following the discovery of oil in the area in the 1910s, the town's population doubled.² By 1920, Wichita was the nation's 96th largest city and Sedgwick County had a population of 92,234. The county's population had ballooned to 136,330 by 1930.³ In the first few decades of the twentieth century, the booming town was set to incubate a growing number of social organizations, including the Fraternal Order of Eagles and service-related businesses, including funeral homes.

Fraternal Order of Eagles

The organization that became the Fraternal Order of Eagles (FOE) was founded in Seattle, Washington on February 6, 1898. First known as "The Order of Good Things," the group of men linked to the theater trade organized to deliberate over a musician's strike. In April 1898 The Order of Good Things adopted a constitution and bylaws, changed its name to the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and elected John Colt as its first president.

As charter members traveled with their theater companies, the organization quickly gained a foothold nationwide. By the 1910s, many Kansas communities had chapters, also known as "aeries." The Wichita

² For more information on Wichita history, see Craig Miner's *Wichita: The Early Years* and *Wichita: The Magic City*.

³ 1930 U. S. Census.

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Eagle's Lodge #132
Sedgwick County, Kansas

Eagle's Lodge was built for the nation's 132nd aerie, Lodge #132. The movement continued to thrive in Kansas where in 1927, the national order's first women's auxiliary organized in Pittsburg.

Like many fraternal organizations founded before employers offered insurance coverage to their workers, the FOE covered health care and funeral expenses for its members or "brothers." In recent decades, the FOE has made medical and social contributions in the areas of heart and kidney disease, social security, and child abuse. The FOE's mission statement is as follows:

The Fraternal Order of Eagles, an international non-profit organization, unites fraternally in the spirit of liberty, truth, justice, and equality, to make human life more desirable by lessening its ills, and by promoting peace, prosperity, gladness and hope.⁴

Funeral Homes

The first floor of Eagle's Lodge #132 was leased by Flanagan and Bourman funeral home. At the time the 1921 addition was completed, the American mortuary business was in its infancy. The development of the funeral home marked shifts in life expectancy, causes of death, changes in patient care, and even structural changes in home design. Before the early twentieth century, death was a part of everyday family life. In 1900, the average life expectancy was 47 and most Americans died from infectious diseases. The majority convalesced and died at home, where their bodies were prepared and displayed in parlors for grieving loved ones.⁵

Reforms in hygiene, medical care and sanitation changed the relationship between the deceased and their families. By the 1940s, life expectancy had climbed to 60 and most deaths were caused by degenerative diseases. Death became industrialized when fewer Americans died at home and more began dying in hospitals, whose numbers exploded from 178 in 1873 to 6830 in 1923.⁶ At the same time, parlors, the traditional place of displaying bodies for mourners, disappeared.⁷

As the culture of death changed, so did the practice of preparing the body for viewing and burial. The American custom of embalming has its roots in the Civil War, when the union government instituted a policy of shipping the war dead, most of whom died in the South, back to loved ones in the North. Embalming was used to preserve bodies for the long trip home for final viewings. The custom of embalming took hold after

⁴ See the FOE website at http://www.foe.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=31&Itemid=41

⁵ Gary Laderman, *Rest in Peace: A Cultural History of Death and the Funeral Home in Twentieth-Century America*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003), 3.

⁶ Ibid, 2-3.

⁷ Ibid, 5.

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Eagle's Lodge #132
Sedgwick County, Kansas

the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, whose preserved body was toured throughout the nation for public viewing.⁸

With the increased interest in embalming came a new professional niche for those who would learn to not only preserve the body, but also create the appearance of restful sleep. The practice of embalming was solidified by an early twentieth-century obsession with ancient Egyptian practices as played out in the earliest movies, paired with an interpretation of Christian principals. Funeral directors argued that although a person's soul lay outside the physical body, the spirit of grieving loved ones was raised by viewing the dead in a peaceful state. They also justified the practice by emphasizing the treatment of Christ's body with oils and perfumes. The profession boomed in the early twentieth century. In 1890, there were 9891 funeral directors. By 1920, there were 24,469.⁹

In the dawning years of the profession, funeral directors prepared bodies at the home of the deceased. However, as more Americans died in hospitals, the practice became more secretive. Funeral homes, also aptly called "funeral parlors," provided a new type of place for burial preparation and mourning. Funeral homes housed embalming rooms, offices, and chapels where funeral directors could prepare and display the body and help families arrange for services – and mourners could view the body and memorialize the deceased. Often located in large converted nineteenth-century houses, many funeral homes also served as a place of residence for the families of funeral directors. By the 1910s and 1920s, some funeral homes, like Flanagan and Bourman, expanded to commercial blocks or free-standing buildings dedicated solely to the business.¹⁰

Beaux Arts Architecture

The Eagle's Lodge is an example of the Beaux Arts Style of architecture. Named for the famous French Ecole des Beaux Arts, the style took its cues from classical architecture as well as French and Italian Renaissance design. The style, which proliferated between 1890 and 1920, was popularized in the United States by Chicago's 1893 Columbian Exposition and Buffalo's 1901 Pan-American Exposition. Architects generally applied the style to free-standing public buildings, such as city halls and county courthouses, and to financial institutions, including early twentieth-century banks. Unlike the Eagle's Lodge, most examples are symmetrical in massing. Well-known non-symmetrical examples include Washington DC's United Methodist Building (1920), which, like the Eagle's Lodge, features a canted corner entrance. The Eagle's Lodge's quintessential Beaux Arts features include its masonry construction, flat roof, pedimented entablature, regularly spaced pilasters, quoining, brackets, and large arch-topped window openings with fanlights.¹¹

⁸ Ibid, 6.

⁹ Ibid, 7-13.

¹⁰ Ibid, 16-20.

¹¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998), 378-385.

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Eagle's Lodge #132
Sedgwick County, Kansas

History of Eagle's Lodge #132 and Flanagan/Bourman/Hunt Funeral Home

Eagle's Lodge #132 was constructed in two two-story sections, the west five bays in 1916, and the east four bays in 1921.¹² The original building, which measured 50' X 85', was designed by architect William Mampe. Born in Germany in ca. 1883, Mampe immigrated to the United States in 1907. By 1910, he was working as an architect in Winfield, Kansas. He was working out of an office in Wichita's Beacon Building at the time he designed the Eagle's Lodge. Mampe had left Kansas by 1920.¹³

Constructed at a cost of \$11,000, the 1916 section was originally occupied by both Eagle's Lodge #132 and a grocer. At the time of its dedication on November 29, 1916, the lodge consisted of a "large lodge room, a smoking room, a women's rest room and a kitchen."¹⁴ These uses generally correspond to the extant spaces on the second floor. The large space that occupies the entire north end was likely the "large lodge room." The space to its south was likely the "smoking room." The space to the east of the smoking room appears to have been the kitchen, and the space to the east of the kitchen was likely the women's restroom. As noted in the narrative description, the location of the original stair to the second-floor lodge space is unknown. However, city directory research indicates that the Eagles also used the north end of the first floor. There was likely a stair off of the canted northwest entrance. The south end of the first floor was originally leased to J. A. Holstene, a grocer.¹⁵ However, Holstene was no longer listed as occupying the space in the 1918 City Directory. In 1919, the "Eagle Grocery" was listed at 204 S. Emporia.

The east four bays were constructed in 1921. Historic research and use of space indicates that the 1921 addition, built of reinforced concrete with brick facing at a cost of \$19,550, was constructed with the new tenant in mind. The addition was completed in 1921 and the first floor occupied by Flanagan-Bourman Funeral Home by 1922. The Eagles included the construction of a new grand stair on the addition's west end for access to the lodge space on the second floor. After 1921, with the exception of the stair hall, the Eagles used only the building's second floor. At the time of the addition's completion, the organization was under the direction of president Charles B. Hudson.¹⁶ By 1927, the lodge was no longer listed in the city directory at this location.

The mortuary, later known as "Flanagan" and "Flanagan-Hunt," occupied the first floor from the time of the addition's 1921 completion until 1986.¹⁷ The mortuary prided itself in providing "Complete Funeral Service Within Reach of All."¹⁸ William Wayne Flanagan (known as Wayne), one of the founders of the mortuary, came to Wichita from Kiowa, Kansas in 1914. Flanagan was born in Clarence, Missouri on November 29, 1887, the middle child of Patrick Flanagan, an Irish immigrant farmer and Nellie Flanagan, a first-generation Irish American. In 1900, Wayne's parents were living in Kiowa, Kansas with Wayne and their two other

¹² City of Wichita Building Permit Records, Wichita Historic Preservation Office.

¹³ *Wichita Beacon*, 22 December 1915; 1910 US Census; 1920 US Census.

¹⁴ *Wichita Eagle*, 30 November 1916.

¹⁵ 1917 City Directory.

¹⁶ 1922 City Directory.

¹⁷ City Directories.

¹⁸ 1952 City Directory.

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Sedgwick County, Kansas

children Martin and Mary.¹⁹ Wayne had left his parents' household by 1910.²⁰ According to his obituary, he moved from Kiowa to Wichita in 1914.²¹

It is likely Wayne moved to Wichita to help work in a family-owned funeral business. By 1915, Flanagan was assisting James M. Flanagan (relation unknown) and Charles A. Bourman in the mortuary business, located at 139 North Topeka.²² Little is known about James M. Flanagan. He was married twice. In 1920, he was married to a woman named Pearl. By 1940, he was married to a woman named Alice.²³ In the early years, the firm catered to Catholic clients, including nuns.²⁴ Until at least 1951, James M. Flanagan remained in the funeral business with Charles Bourman. In 1920, Charles Bourman, then 46, was living in Wichita with his wife Martha, 42, and children Charles, Jr., 22 and Lillian, 17.

Both James Flanagan and Charles Bourman were still listed as partners in the 1951 City Directory. By 1958, however, both had left the business and Wayne Flanagan was partnered with Robert L. Hunt. When Wayne Flanagan died in 1971, Robert Hunt took over the business. He remained at 200 S. Emporia until 1986, after which the firm, now known as Devorss Flanagan-Hunt Mortuary, moved to 201 S. Hydraulic.

Summary

Eagles Lodge #132 retains a high degree of integrity and interprets its historic use as a meeting hall and funeral home. It is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

¹⁹ 1900 U. S. Census.

²⁰ 1910 U. S. Census.

²¹ William Wayne Flanagan Obituary, *Wichita Eagle-Beacon*, 3 April 1971.

²² 1915 City Directory.

²³ City Directories.

²⁴ Flanagan-Hunt Funeral Records, April 1915-Nov 30 1917, Midwest Genealogical Society, Inc., Wichita, Kansas State Historical Society Research Room.

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Bibliography

City of Wichita Building Permit Records. Wichita Historic Preservation Office.

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http://www.foe.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=31&Itemid=41

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Sanborn Maps, 1914, 1935.

U. S. Federal Census, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930.

Wichita Beacon

Wichita City Directories, 1925-1979.

Wichita Eagle

Wichita Eagle-Beacon

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Sedgwick County, Kansas

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is located at 200-202 S. Emporia. The legal description is as follows: Lots 13-15, Emporia Avenue, English's Addition to the City of Wichita. The property is bounded on the north by East William Street, on the east by a north/south alley that bisects the block, on the south by the adjacent property, and on the west by South Emporia Avenue.

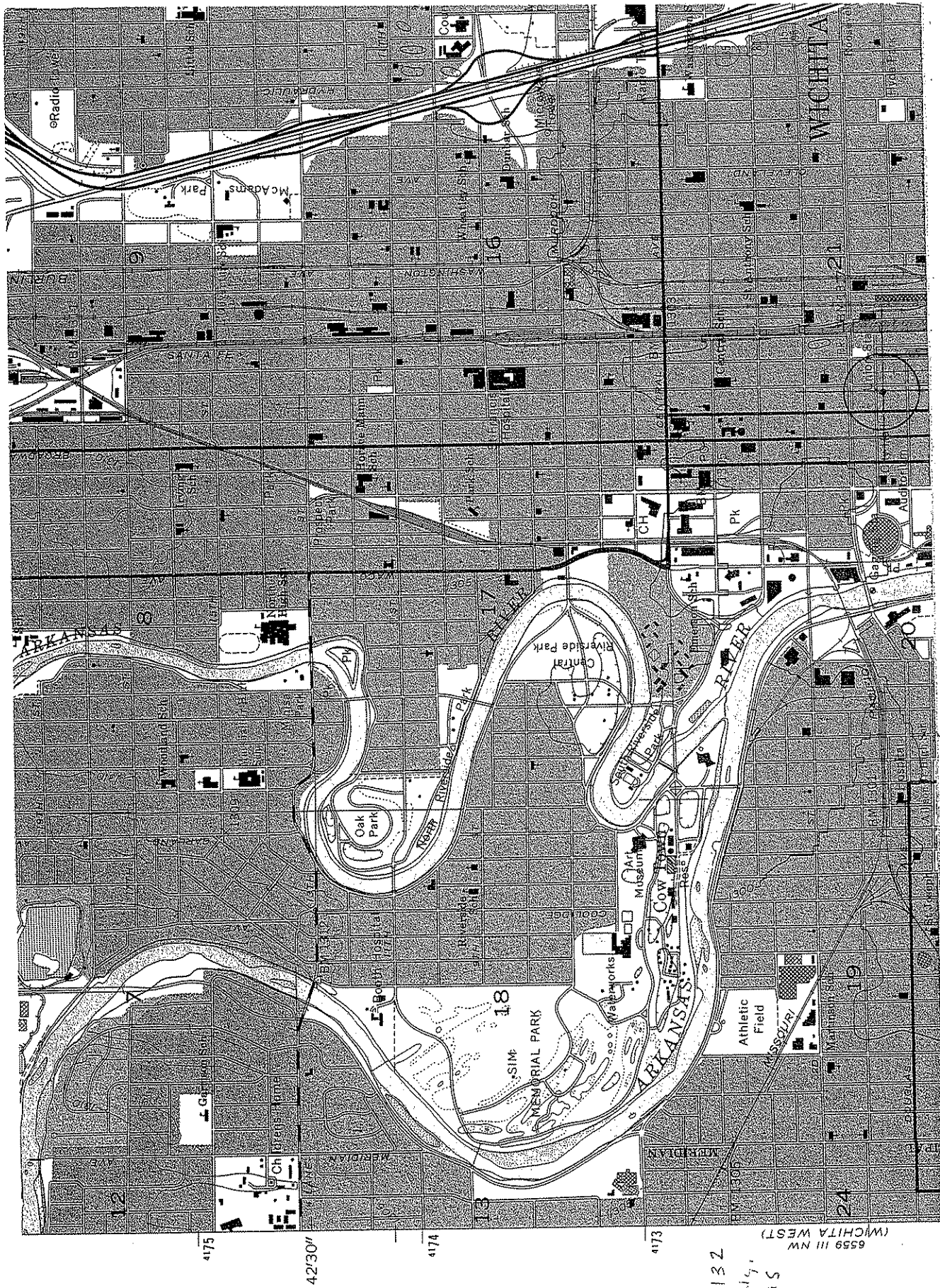
Boundary Justification

The property boundary consists of the property covered by the footprint of Eagle's Lodge #132, as constructed in 1916 and expanded in 1921.

Photograph Log

Property: Eagles Lodge # 132, 200-202 S. Emporia, Wichita, Sedgwick Co., KS
Photographer: Christy Davis
Date: March 2007
Digital Photos Filed at the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office

1. North and west elevations, from the northwest
2. Close-up of main entrance at northwest corner
3. East (rear) elevation
4. Close-up of Main Entrance
5. Close-up of Windows
6. 1921 Lodge stair entrance on north elevation
7. Chapel after removal of suspended ceiling
8. Beamed ceiling in chapel after removal of suspended ceiling
9. Doors between chapel and hallway on first floor
10. Original Lodge Hall (1916) on north side, second floor
11. Interior of Lodge Hall, east end of 1921 addition



Eagle's Lodge #132
Sedgwick County,
KANSAS

Zone 14
647013 E
4172153 N